The Bombay Gazette,

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1488 Tons, Charles Simonds, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ERMINGTON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 22nd OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, 829 Tons, W. H. Merryman, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain Merryman on Board.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA, A 1 for 13 years, Henry Joslin, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. Graham and Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH MARCH. Carries an experienced Surgeon. The splendid Clipper Ship RED JACKET, 2060 tons register, William Billing, Commander. This Ship, belonging to the White Star line of Australian Packets, is celebrated for her rapid passages. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and her Cabins are fully furnished with Bedding, Linen, and every requisite.

Apply to Captain Billing on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ON THE 25TH APRIL NEXT.—The Teak-built Ship FAIRLIE, Captain Stephens. For Freight, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer BILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 26th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

19th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows :—

Cochin.—Messrs. LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.
Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.
Cannanore.—Mr. SHUNK.
Mangalore.—Messrs. R. DAWSON & Co.
Compta.—Mr. FERNANDEZ.
Goa.—Mr. GOMEZ.
Vingorla ——.
Ratnagherry ——.
Bombay.—W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz. :—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
„ „ the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

19th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 4 P. M.

For Freight or Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKAPARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wollen in charge, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers will leave for the above Ports, TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 1 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING in connexion with the United Bombay Presbyterian Male and Female Orphanage will be held in St. Andrew's Church, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P. M., The friends of this Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Jairbaee daughter of Parsee Heerjeebhai Rustomjee Patell has contracted to sell to Abdoo Hoossain Hadjoolla, all that Dwelling-house and vacant Ground, standing on the Fazendarce Ground of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai Baronet, situate lying and being at Shaik Ally Jungeerkar Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, bounded on or towards the east by the said Shaik Ally Jungeerker Street, on or towards the west by a passage between the premises herein described, and the house of Rustamjee Merwanjee Billeemorewalla on or towards the North by the house of Hora Goolam Hossain Furjoola and on or towards the South by the house of Dadabhai Hormusjee Camma and which said House and vacant ground with the appertenances contain by admeasurement (105 7/9) one hundred and five square yards and seven ninths of another square yard. All persons therefore interested in or having any claim or demand upon the said property by way of inheritance mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 16, Apollo street within fourteen days from the date hereof after which time the sale will be completed and all such claims will be deemed to have been waived. Dated this 18th day of March 1862.

C. TYABJEE.
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

L. PERRETT.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splended assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c. ; &c. ; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.

NO. 2 MANILLA CHEROOTS, at Rs. 40 per Thousand, or 20-8 per box of 500. Apply to

SORABJEE EDULJEE DUBASH.
10 Apolo Street, Fort.

1st February 1862.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, Harness Makers, &c.,

No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
East Street Poona.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do	13 „ „
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
Dr. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
Dr. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.
Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from JOHN and Sons, has just been received :—

	Rs.
BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam ..... Each	6½
Common double seam ..... „	5
BATS.—All Cane handles, plain ..... „	13½
Malacca ditto, polished ..... „	10½
No. 1 Men's Match, polished ..... „	7½
Ditto plain ..... „	6½
STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd ..... Per Set	8½
Match, brass bound ..... „	6½

Also—

CLAPSHAW'S BATS ..... Each	6½
RACKET KIT.	
RACKETS, very superior ..... Each	15
BALLS ..... Per doz.	2½

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.	Ice Bridge.
Below Table Rock.	Rapids from Lunar Island.
Tarupin Tower Niagara	On Lunar Island.
Horse Shoe Falls do.	Lunar Island Scenery.
Suspension Bridge.	American Falls.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.	Point View Summer.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.	Ship *Canada* at Sea.
	Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.	Table Rock from the Falls
From Lunar Island.	Underneath Goat Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.	Below Table Rock.
From Point View.	Table Rock and Falls.
From Tarupin Tower.	Horse Shoe Falls.
Lunar Island Bridge.	Tarupin Tower.
	Laureate Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have favoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in this and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid to the shareholders in India on and after Wednesday the 19th instant.

The Transfer books at this Agency will be closed from 13th to 19th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HARRY JOHN, Agent.

Bombay, 12th March 1862.

MRS. HERN,

BEGS to intimate that she has received per last Mail a fresh supply of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of

Ladies' Handsome Crinoline Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
Made up Bonnets.
Infants and Children's Hats in all the new shapes.
Ladies' New Tivoli Hats in Black and Mixed Straws.
Black Ostrich Feathers with colored Tips.
White ditto ditto.
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS.
Scarboro' Rolls and Frizettees.
THE NEW SCARLET DIAMOND SKELETON SKIRTS.
Empress and Duchess Corsets.
GARIBALDI SHIRTS.
Superior Black and White Tulle Falls.
Pearl and Velvet Head-dresses.
A variety of new Shawls.
Black and White Silks.
Spotted and Plain extra fine White Muslins, &c. &c.

No. 2, Medow Street, 14th March 1862.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5 Tons Galvanized Sheeting Iron, suitabl for Roofing. For full particulars apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.,
Fort.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Lucsia point, of the plains of Choak point and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House, Commission and General Agents, &c.
No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

FOR THE NEXT SEASON—"THE BRIARS" on the Mahableshwar Hills, furnished. For particulars, apply to Messrs. *Treacher & Co.*, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.s Cotton Screw.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Church Lane.

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Dean Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort. Also a Bungalow in Middle Colaba, commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
Received Per Steamer "Jeddo."

	Rs.	
ADAM BEDE, new cheap edition	4	0
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Ditto. Ditto. Pocket edition	1	8
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„ NEWTON FORSTER	1	12
„ MISSHIPMAN EASY	1	12
„ JACOB FAITHFUL	1	12
HORSES AND HOUNDS, by Scrutator	1	8
CAPTAIN PANCOURT, by Dr. Mullingen ...	1	8
COLLEGE LIFE, by Cuthbert Bede	1	0
THE FATHERS OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY, by Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford	12	0
ELKERTON RECTORY, and twenty years in the Church, in 1 vol. by Rev. J. Pycroft	3	12
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A STRANGE STORY, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton 2 vols	18	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binocular Glass,

WHICH is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each sight-glass consists of *Three Lenses*, and each object-glass of *Three Lenses also*; consequently, there are *Twelve Lenses* contained in the Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Russian Leather. The Focus is regulated by a screw adjustment, and movable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within one very small space.

Price for Cash only Rs. eighty (80.)

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binoculars received its name from the following circumstances :—

On the late occasion of a grand review, held near Paris, of upwards of 60,000 French Troops, Monsieur Bardou, a Celebrated Optician, presented the Emperor Napoleon III. with what he (Monsieur Bardou) deemed to be a "perfect Binocular." It was used by the Emperor during the review, and as a proof of the approval it met with, the Emperor ordered a very large number to be manufactured, and each Field Officer to be presented with one.

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binoculars imported by HERBERT & Co., are Manufactured by Monsieur Bardou, and are, in every feature, exactly similar to those furnished to the Emperor and his Field Officers.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS.—RECEIVED YESTERDAY Per "Jeddo."

	Rs.	
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine, C. E., &c. Illustrated	12	0
Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. By T. De Quincey	3	4
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Cabinet Pictures. Engraved from the best works of Modern Artists	6	8
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The Cloister and the Hearth : a tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. 4 vols.....	21	0
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Infantry, Field Exercise. New Edn. Jan. 1862.	0	12
Diet of European Soldiers in India, &c. &c. By A. E. T. Longhurst, H. M. 13th L. I.	2	4
Arnold's 2nd Latin Book, and Practical, Grammar	3	0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo., 1 Rupee. Testamonts, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to Lord Canning, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions :—

Rajah Radha Khanto Bahadoor.	J. H. Cowie, Esq.
Rajah Kally Kissena Bahadoor.	H. Sandeman, Esq.
Rajah Protapchunder Sing Bahadoor.	J. H. Harvey, Esq.
Rajah Suttodhurn Ghosaul Bahadoor.	J. Graham, Esq.
His Highness the Rajah of Kupperthallah.	C. Pifford, Esq.
The Hon'ble Sir B. Frere, K. C. B.	Baboo Degamber Mitter.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.	Baboo Rajendrolall Mitter.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Bahadoor.	Baboo Kissoreschunder Mitter.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.	Baboo Horree Mohun Sein.
Rajah Nurendro Kishen Bahadoor.	A. R. Young, Esq.
Baboo Ramanauth Tagore.	Hon'ble A. Eden.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.	Cowar Sutty Nundo Ghosaul Bahadoor.
Baboo Heralall Seal.	Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.
John Cochrane, Esq.	Moonshee Ameer Ali.
	Molobee Abdool Luteif.
	Baboo Jotiendro Mohun Tagore.
	Baboo Ramaprosad Roy, Member and Secretary.
	Baboo Kristo Dass Paul Assistant Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous to subscribe to the Canning Testimonial are requested to send in their Contributions to the undersigned, at the Office of the British Indian Association, No. 1, Larkins Lane, Calcutta.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by *F. Friend & Co.* just received, per *Cleadon*, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3¼ per dozen. Also a quantity of country-bottled in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3¼ per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flasks Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities. Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagnes, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 80 per dozen.

CARRONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue o ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases ...	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black „	25
Do. Do. Yellow „	29
Amontillado, Red „	32
Port Black „	28
Do. Pints „	15
Claret Blue „	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	32
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	30
Pale Brandy	36
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva. ... ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. „ Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest quality.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines ...	„	„ 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	... ...	„	„ 22
Yallow do. }			
MADERIA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ...	A. DePaul ..... Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. ...	A. DePaul ..... Pints	„	„ 21
Do. ...	J. C. Mozier... Quarts	„	„ 36
Do. ...	do. ..... Pints	„	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still {	Dumhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do.	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co. do.		„	„ 42
CURACOA		„	„ 40
MARASCHINO		„	„ 30
SHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 50
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„ 20
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old) ...		„	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom...	Booth, London	„	
Do. ...	Hollands in Cases	„	„ 21
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Scrabbie ...	„	

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT—The Gentlemen of Bombay will find this an excellant opportunity to purchase every description of DRESS guaranteed of the very best material, and at the lowest possible prices for cash.

S. D'E. & Co. having just received from England per Overland mail—

A large and well selected stock, consisting of a variety of West of England Woollen Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Flannels, &c. adapted for the climate. Also, a new stock of Hats, and from the best manufacturers.

S. D'E. & Co. particularly call the attention of gentlemen, to their black Silk Dress Hat, which cannot be surpassed in quality.

A quantity of white Cambric and Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Wool Wrappers, Railway Rugs, Silk, Alpacca and Gingham Umbrellas.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
(Fresh Arrival.)

Patent Leather Boots, Elastic Sides.
Prunella Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes, various.
Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms *to order*, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.
Staff Officers supplied on very moderate Terms.
Tailors supplied with cut lengths.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

MR. LEWIS S. THOMAS, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned is carried on at his Offices in Apollo Street, facing the Government Secretariate.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Bombay, March 11th, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY PERSONS having Claims against the late Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff, deceased, who died about sixteen years since, are at liberty to send particulars of such Claims to the undersigned within thirty days for consideration.

FAITHFUL & KEIR,
Solicitors, No. 5, Forbes Street.

25th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on the 25th instant, the piece of Sea ground at the bottom of Khumballa Hill, between the "Bechive" and "Vancluse" with the right of reclamation.

W. D'OYLY.
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 13th March 1862.

COHEN & CO.

TERMS CASH.—Have on Commission Sale, Spotted Shirtings, Stilton Cheese, Champagne,

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 19th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 0¾d
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99¼
China	60 do. do. ...	Rs. 212½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	T. B. closed.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	¼ prem.
Gr.t Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.25 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Oloaba Ladd Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs.350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company...	2,500	450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 770 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company ...	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company..	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,,	Loan 1835-36	88½
,,	Loan 1842-43	89½
,,	Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan		101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 239 Nominal
Cavolus.....	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106 93/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3 7s. 6d. to £3. 10s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) .....£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton).....£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s 6d.
,, ,, (Seeds).....£2 12s. 6d.
To China.....no offers.
To Clyde.....no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (March 18th, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	224 to 225
New Dhollera, ...	,,	212 to 213
New Oomrawuttee	,,	203 to 204
Old Compta,.....	,,	180 to 181
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,,	240 to 245
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	198 to 200
New Veraval	,,	192 to 193
Khandeish	,,	192 to 193
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	215 to 216
Dholleral ..... Do.	,,	197 to 198
Oomrawuttee (March and April).....	,,	None.
Veravole ..... Do.	,,	183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned May	,,	255 to 256
Mangrole	,,	184 to 185
Porabee	,,	184 to 185
Compta	,,	190 to 191
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1555.		
SEEDS.—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	24 to 25
	,,	33 to 34

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, March 8.)

Our Oil market has been gradually giving way, nor do we expect the present advices from England will tend in any way to strengthen it. We give the quotation today as Rs. 90, for immediate delivery, and yesterday Oil was offered at 88 with one month's time.

The Export to Europe is now 2158 tons, against 4377 same time last year, and the total to all places, reaches 3391 against 5071. The supply continues fair, but there are few buyers.

A question has arisen as to the cause of the great scarcity of Cocoanut Oil this season, and it has been in some cases attributed to a small crop of Nuts, and again to the large export of Copperah from this. We believe both to have influenced it. All reports speak to the truth of the small crop, and the following figures will illustrate the other.

Export of Copperah to Calcutta to date cwts. 54338 3 12
Bombay ,, 41736 2 26
Coast ,, 3802 1 25
Cwts. 99878 0 7

This if expressed into Oil would represent Cwts. 58927, or say tons 2986, being only 395 tons less than the total shipments.

Coir Yarn.—No change, price according to quality, at former quotations.

Freights.—Nominal, no open tonnage on the berth

Our advices from Tinnevelly are to 1st instant. No contracts for old Cotton had taken place, and the price remained nominal. A few small contracts had been made to Rs. 95 and there were still buyers at that rate, but the total contracts, for next seasons' crop are very small compared with those made to same date last year, viz., 1200 candies against 3500.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight .....Rs.	1 4 0	per cent.
8 days' sight ... ,,	1 6 0	,,
16 days' sight ... ,,	1 12 0	,,
Madras, sight ..... ,,	0 12 0	,,
8 days' sight ... ,,	0 14 0	,,
16 days' sight ... ,,	1 4 0	,,
Colombo, sight.....		
8 days' sight } Nominal.		
16 days' sight }		

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅛d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11⅛d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11⅛d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months' ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England.
} The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand ..... at 1s. 11⅛d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
on demand ..... 1s. 11⅛d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11⅛d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11⅛d. do.

On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight..... 2s.
,, 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11½d.
On demand .....
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11⅛d.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11⅛d.
Circular Notes.....1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of all other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 18	Priam	Irvine	Greenock 12 Nov.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 17 March.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen...	Surat 17 March.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Mar. 18	Glen Isla	Poynte	Calcutta.
	Elphinstone (s) ...	Bruce	Taunton ..... Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Lieut. Candy ; and 89 natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. Kelly ; Mr. Palmer ; Mrs. Briceford ; and 71 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Major W. T. Allen ; Major MacDonald ; Captain and Mrs Philipott ; Capt. C. Taylor ; Lieut. Wodehouse, a Lady and 75 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Brig *Nassurool Ahmed*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.
Ship *Seafield*, J. Mackay, bound to London.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Bramly Moore*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Istapa*, for Havre.
Ship *Algiers*, for London.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Malabar Coast.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Americana.—1,440 tons Coals.

From Mauritius.

Viscount Canning.—2,144 bags Sugar, 13 bales Gunnies, 283 numbers Sea Cocoanuts.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 18th March 1862.

For London.

Minerva.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 1 box Tiger Skins, Framjee Nesserwanjee and Co.

Pride of the Ocean,—735 bundles Sursee Seed, 367½ cwt., Vukutchund Juvarc.

Earl of Balcarras.—600 bags Rapeseed, 900 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Victoria.—1 cask Brandy, 34 gallons, John Byse.

Cleadon.—1,450 bundles Coir Yarn, 56 cwt., Khengur Govindjee.

For Liverpool.

Tudor.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. N. Nanabhoy.

Gertrude.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee ; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., 6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Shara Khimjee ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib.

Red Jacket.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khutow Khimjee ; 410 bales Coir Yarn, 116½ cwt., Vithuldass Gocouldass.

Queen of the Sea.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co. ; 85 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jumnadass Khoosaldass.

Sebastopol.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Bhoja Currumsy and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 400 bundles Country Galls, 200 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Algeria.—150 bags Country Galls, 137½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 1,000 small bags Linseed, 509 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.

Bosphorus.—Loose Gowana Crusts, 108 tons, Jamsetjee Eduljee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rallie Brothers ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Fernandise.

Beechworth.—61 bags Linseed, 91½ cwt., Kessoo Waga ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

Bencoolen.—605 bags Linseed, 907½ cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Yaratilda.—Loose Gowana Crusts, 20 tons, Jamsetjee Eduljee.

Egeria.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

Madge Wildfire.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Bromly Moore.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Richard Cobden.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy.

Margaret.—160 bales Country Galls, 200 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Gleadower.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Watson Bogle and Co.

Thornhill.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Africa.—Loose Bones, 300 cwt., John Farmer.

For Havre.

Istapa.—139 bags Coffee, 289½ cwt., George S. King and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Raphael.—2,000 bags Gingilly Seed, 2,928 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Clyde.

Broomielaw.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Woomeray Velljee and Co. ; 1 case Sundries, Nesserwanjee Framjee.

For Calcutta.

Punjaub.—2 boxes Gold, 1,250 tolas, sHajee Esmail Hubib.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

853 Cleadon, Fentie—Messrs. Finlay and Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co. (c. 1. March 11)
832 Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
829 Minerva, Merrymann—Remington & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 31)
1196 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, H. Hinchcliffe & Co.
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 21(
823 Rob Roy, Bridle. (c. 1. Feb. 21)
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 16)
1045 Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co. (l. c. March 5)
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 3)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.

For Liverpool.

843 Affriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1162 Africa, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co. (c. 1. March 11)
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 13)
1091 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee (c. 1. Mar. 15)
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. March 5)
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 13)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 1)
1266 Beechworth, Prain—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. March 5)
882 Bramley Moore—W. & A. Grahsm & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18.)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Grahsm & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 6)
890 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co. (c. 1. March 5)
569 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.
1250 Feroma, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 7)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. 1. Jan. 27)
790 Glendower, Hughes. (c. 1. Feb. 14)
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 20)
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 13)
965 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 18)
1238 North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. 1. March 12)
853 Northern Bride—Remington & Co. (c. 1. March 10)
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib. (c. 1. March 14)
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Feb.)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 1)
440 Richard Cobden,—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 24)
938 Sebastopol, Lovethan—D. Pomeroy & Co. (c. 1. Feb 20)
333 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
1069 Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 7)
998 Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co.
1090 Tudor, Wherlin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 31)
1121 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
720 Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co. (c. 1. March 11)

For Continental Armellies.

516 Ruphel, Souchan—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 27)

For Falmouth.

587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Havre.

755 Fairlie, Stephens—S. Tyebjee & Co.
589 Istapa, Vasse, S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. 1. March 27)

For the Clyde.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.

For Jooda.

300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
508 Kosuth, T. Bonnet—M. Ally Mahomed. (c. 1. Feb. 22)

For Persian Gulf.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. 1. Oct. 7)

For Colsaoupatam.

91 Mohidin, Saundasee—Nacoda Apa Nana. (c. 1. Feb. 10)
91 Hemeda—Nacoda—H. R. Buladina. (c. 1. Feb. 10)

For Tellicherry, Cochin and Calcutta.

940 Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 27)

For Hoodooda.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Siddick. (c. 1. Feb. 24)

For New York.

1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge (c. 1. March 7)
1275 Ticonderoga—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. 1. March 5)

For Malabar Coast.

Pioneer (s) C. Gething (c. 1. March 18)

Not Fixed.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Dadoo.
1475 America, Finlay.—Coupland & Co.
1046 Americana, W. Potts.
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deens.
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.
130 Bosphorus, Pemberton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1312 Brilliant, Alion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.
487 Celestial Breeze, Quilsampton—H. S. Arbee.
1496 Chicksaw, Headee—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (in Dock)
209 Champion, Orr—Mody Nazeo.
289 Colportour, Libdolee—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bastin—Coupland & Co.
455 Caroline, Packered—M. N. Bhowruggurya.
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
765 Faiz Allum, Dioner—Motee Roognatlu.
967 Falkland, J. Macfarlane—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond—V. M. Alwanee.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Carsondass Verzdass.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1099 Grace Darling, Beacon—M. Nasserwanjee Bhowmggria.
702 Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co.
397 Hanover, Piening—W. Nicol & Co.
401 Hogolein, Ellis—Remington & Co.
450 Harriot and Jesse, Deshon—Forbes & Co.
388 Honduras, Haxton—W. Nicol & Co.
1099 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A., Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1710 John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
Le Harfhee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
223 Mahamoody, Nacoda—Sewjee Ludha.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Sewjee Baluljee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr—E. Latham & Co.
691 Maid of the Seas, Sherwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
524 Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie Scovell & Co.
788 Morayshire Mathers—Leckie & Co.
1285 Morning Star, C. Matheson—Coupland & Co.
599 Nadersha, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Sanjee.
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama. (for sale)
802 Pascatore, Lascombe—D. Cursetjee.
604 Pytan, J. Irvine, W. A. Greinar & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
423 Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicksjee Khan.
749 Rock City, Mesnard—Lowrence & Co. (for sale)
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1090 Silver Eagle, Lonpman—Wallace & Co.
450 Sree Raja Rajeshwarree, Hill,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
74 Sallamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sambroon, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
693 Time, Horne.
909 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co.
560 Vulture, Gill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
442 Wadistoal Rahimoo, Foster—S. M. S. A. Latiff.

P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.

1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
1500 Jeddo, F. Brownd.
814 Ottawa, Wright.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

730 Swithanly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

400	Ark	Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry ...W. Nicol & Co.	
676	Burlington, Howe.....W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10
668	Celusta, Hayes.....	Jan. 30
710	Coleroon, Hall	
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard. W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 24
938	Clara, R. J. Barrow	Dec. 23
1154	Forest Rights, Chester ...Grey & Co.	Dec. 14
696	Granville, Laker.....	
1342	Ist

as to promote good feeling between the representatives of the two nationalities. At first they hated one another like cat and dog, but they are better friends now. The secret of it is this, *Mein freund* understands almost every word I say in English, but then he turns to his countrymen and fires away in German, of which I can scarce pick up a single word. I can't stand that, and get into a wax, and wish "those Germans" far enough. There used to be great contretemps, but they begin to pull better together.

The subject of greatest public interest here at present is the case of "Dunolly *v.* Coates." There have been some as strange revelations as could be. No doubt the verdict will be for the ——. I suppose you would like to know!

Ten days ago a very sad accident befell the winner of two of the best prizes at the recent Rifle-match. He is employed in the Railway saw mill. An immense log fell against him and broke both his legs, he is, however, doing as well as possible.

What are you Bombaywalas saying to the "British and Eastern Steam Navigation Company?" If it succeed, depend upon it that a new day is dawning on Kurrachee. Give us a line of steamers to Suez, and the canal from the Indus, and you will find that Sind will add a good deal to the lustre of the "brightest jewel in the Queen of England's Crown."

Our climate is all that could be desired at present. Now that you have a vessel like the *Higginson* Bombay should take a holiday and come up in detachments. You have no idea what good the visit would do to your health and spirits.

But much as I love thee I must bid thee good buy for the present.

Local News.

MR. R. HALL, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall; Mr. L. Hall; Mr. A. Hall; Mr. Arthur Hall; Mr. W. H. Kent; Mr. G. Laws; and Mrs. Burne, will proceed this day by the Ship *Seafield*, to London.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH.	
OVERTURE, "Norma"	*Bellini.*
WALTZ, "Maud"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION, (op) "Ruy Blas"	*Glover.*
DUETT, (op) "Lucia di Lammermoor"	*Donizetti.*
QUADRILLE, "Indra"	*Strauss.*
GALOP, "Neptune"	*D'Albert.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident happened last week to a boy about six years old, near Mandavee. It appears that a cart ran over the poor fellow's foot, injuring him very severely. He was conveyed to the Hospital without delay, where every assistance was rendered him, but the treatment he received was of no avail, for after lingering until the 16th instant, death put an end to his sufferings. The driver of the cart is in the custody of the Police, and the case will undergo an immediate investigation before the Magistrate.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The third weekly meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Business.—Consideration of Mr. Leggett's Paper on obtaining Motive Power, by Galvanism.

A paper on Railway Safety Signals, by Colonel Barr.

An Essay on the Architecture of India, by Mr. Gunputrao Raghoonath.

Colonel Barr and Mr. Leggett's Models will be exhibited on the occasion.

N. B.—Each member is at liberty to introduce a visitor.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 437 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 2nd March, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 51,461.		
Amount	Rs.	26,952 9 7
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	44,423 14 8
Total...	Rs.	71,376 8 3

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¼ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 52,480.		
Amount	Rs.	28,772 7 3
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	30,881 8 2
Total...	Rs.	59,653 15 5

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

17*th March* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Lines.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	1	21	P.	18	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	17	P.	15	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	23	42	P.	22	N. W. P.
		Min.	2	20	P.	20	W. C.
	Madras	Max.	...	34	P.	20	W. C.
		Min.	4	15	P.	17	N. W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	2	35	P.	33	N. W. C.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM EATING OPIUM.—An Inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr Reid, at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, on the 17th instant touching the death of Ramchunder Gunput, a child aged twelve months. From the evidence adduced it appears that the father of the deceased went out to his work as usual about eight o'clock in the morning of the 16th instant, and on his return, at about half past ten o'clock, he was informed by his sister-in-law, that the child had swallowed a piece of opium. The parents of the deceased were in the habit of giving it opium for the purpose of making it sleep; and they kept it in a small box. The child was playing about and in the absence of the mother, who was occupied in cooking, it is conjectured that the deceased must have taken the opium out of the box and eaten it, as the empty box was found in the child's hand. An emetic was immediately administered to the deceased but it had no effect, as he became drowsy. The child was taken to the Hospital, but was then in a state of insensibility, from which it never recovered. The usual remedies were applied, but the deceased died at ten o'clock that night. *Verdict*,—accidentally poisoned by taking opium.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSION OF 1862.

First Day, Tuesday 18th March 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C. J.)

HIS Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at eleven o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

GRAND JURY.

WALTER R. CASSELS, ESQ.,—*Foreman*.

R. Angus, Esq.; J. Campbell, Esq.; J. N. Fleming, Esq.; W. T. Roper, Esq.; A. F. Wallace, Esq.; G. Foggo, Esq.; J. Skinner, Esq.; F. R. Littledale, Esq.; J. Firth, Esq.; D. Leggatt, Esq.; E. L. Jenkins, Esq., W. Sim, Esq.; J. Farrar, Esq., R. B. Stanack, Esq.; H. Miles, Esq.; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; Limjee Manockjee, Esq.; Candass Narondass, Esq.; Hurrichund Hurrishunkerjee, Esq.; and Futtay Ali Shaik Ahmed, Esq.

In charging the Jury, his Lordship said:—MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,—I am happy to be able to say that the calendar is a lighter one than is usual to be found at this time of the year, the number of cases appearing on it being only twenty. Out of that twenty, there are only three cases of violence to person, nine cases more or less alike with theft, such as larceny, stealing in a dwelling-house and criminal breach of trust, two cases of cheating, two of forgery, and one of uttering counterfeit coin. There is one case presented as an attempt to bribe a signaller of the Electric Telegraph Department to act contrary to his duty by giving information which it was his duty to keep secret. There is no offence disclosed on the face of the calendar which calls for observations on my part. All these cases are simple, and gentlemen of your experience will have no difficulty in dealing with them upon the evidence. However, it is my duty to inform you that at this Sessions you are called upon for the first time to take a share in the administration of the Penal Code. That Code came into operation on the 1st of January of this year. There are some offences which were committed before the Code came into operation and they will be presented to you in the old form, while those committed since, will appear to you in new language, which being novel will perhaps require some exertion on your part to understand. In the Code there are several new offences introduced for the first time; there are cases which were previously of a civil character, but to which is now attached a criminal character. But what will perhaps give you trouble is, that offences are called by new names; the names you are long accustomed to you will no longer see in the indictments which will be presented to you. There is in fact a new criminal vocabulary, there are not only new expressions but new meanings given to old expressions. This will naturally occasion to you some embarrassment and confusion at first, but the only safe course for you is to take up each indictment and follow its language, then see that you understand its language and that the language applies to the facts of the case to your satisfaction. You must proceed with considerable caution, and your progress will be slow at this the first Sessions. In order to facilitate your exertions the Clerk of the Crown has noted in the margin of the calendar the sections upon which each indictment has been framed, and I have directed the Sheriff to place on your table copies of the Penal Code—these copies contain a full and copious index. When you see the number of the section under which the indictment is framed, you will naturally turn to the section, and then see if you understand its expressions; if not, consult the index, and by reference to the explanation of particular words guide yourselves to the meaning and see how far the facts are applicable to the meaning of the expressions in the indictment as so explained by the Code. After familiarising yourselves with the novel expressions you will, I trust, have no difficulty in dealing with the matters presented to you. After you have acquired that familiarity with the Code, we will begin to realise that great advantage which is to be derived from having the entire criminal law laid down in a compendious Code comprised in but five hundred and eleven Sections, you will find that it comprehends not only expressions but also the meaning of those expressions; you will find explanations and illustrations given by each name. These illustrations will be very useful to you as conveying practically to your mind what the intention of the Legislature is, because they are a sort of legislative meaning of the expressions used in that novel Code. The Code itself has undertaken to give explanations and illustrations, and therefore you will pay considerable attention to them as coming from the legislative authorities themselves. Whatever speculative opinions may be formed of the Code itself, you will remember now that it is the law of the land, and it is the duty of every one connected with the administration of justice in this country to make it as effective as possible. If you find any difficulty which you are not able to surmount by reference to the Code itself, I will be happy to give assistance to your Foreman.

With reference to the County Jail, the progress of improvement, or alterations and additions to the building is unfortunately extremely slow. It is now nearly five years that Government undertook to carry out the improvement, but circumstances have occurred which in a great measure palliate the want of these improvements being carried out long before. But I do trust that no longer time will be allowed to pass by to make the jail as effective as possible and to meet the views of the legislature. From being an example, the want of money has caused it to fall behind jails of its description in matters of discipline. The classification of prisoners has not been attended to, and it has been on the whole a discredit to the capital town of this Presidency. However Government is spending money to place the prisoners on a similar footing with those of other jails, and I hope there will be no further delay. There are minor portions of improvements already done for the distinction of civil and criminal prisoners, but no such classification is likely to be effective until the permanent division is carried out, and I hope it will be carried out by the month of May next.

I do not think any thing else calls for observations on my part. The indictments will be sent up to you by the Clerk of the Crown, and you will find as many bills as may enable the Court to proceed with the businesss tomorrow morning.

Three Bills were found, during yesterday, by the Grand Jury in the following cases of the calendar.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 18.

The gentlemen summoned to serve on the Petty Jury are required to be in attendance at a quarter to ten o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS.

For Trial at the First Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty Sessions for the Year 1862, before the Honorable SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

1. Charles Anderson. Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 3rd day of January 1862, for Manslaughter.
2. Abdool Ali Vullabhoy and Munower Ali Saduck Ali. Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 7th day of January 1862, for Theft. (Penal Code, Section 381.)
3. Joseph Francis de Souza. Held to bail by N. Oliver, Esq., on the 18th day of January 1862, for Criminal Breach of Trust as a Servant in the employ of Her Majesty's Bombay Government.
4. Mahomed Oosman. Committed by F.L. Brown, Esq., on the 13th day of February 1862, for Theft. (Penal Code, Section 378.)
5. Casseo, Woman and Cassee, Woman. Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 17th day of February 1862, for voluntarily causing a woman with Child to Miscarry. (Penal Code, Section 312.)
6. Khemchund Veerchund. Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 22nd day of February 1862, for Forgery. (Penal Code, Sections 463, 464.)
7. Bhychund Khemchund. Committed by N. Oliver, Esq., on the 20th day of February 1862, for Criminal Breach of Trust as a Servant in the employ of Premchund Bychund. (Penal Code, Section 408.)
8. Soobaram Jetta and Bhojoo Chunda, Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 27th day of February 1862, for Offering a Bribe to Henry Fisk, a Signaller in the employ of the Electric Telegraph Department.
9. Isaac Mullins. Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 27th day of February 1862, for voluntarily causing Hurt to one Hajee Busheer, by means of an instrument for cutting. (Penal Code, Section 324.)
10. Ibrahim Wyadunna. Held to bail by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 3rd day of March 1862, for Cheating one Madhavjee Ghellaby, fraudulently and dishonestly inducing him to deliver Fifty-one Bales of Coir Rope. (Penal Code, Section 415.)
11. James Board. Held to bail by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 7th day of March 1862, for Aggravated Assault.
12. Hurjeevun Panachund. Held to bail by W. Crawford Esq., on the 27th day of January 1862, for Criminal Breach of Trust in Embezzling Four hundred Rupees, the property of Ramchund Pranjeevun. (Penal Code, Section 408.)
13. Goolam Hoossein Alibhoy. Held to bail by W. Crawford Esq., on the 1st day of February 1862, for Fraudulently misapplying in Breach of Trust the sum of Rupees One thousand in a Bank of Bombay Note, and Four Rupees in cash, the property of Mahomed Ally Jafferjee. (Penal Code, Section 408.)
14. Purshotum Bacher Soorjee Gungadhur, Ram Rutton Hurrydass, and Khemchund Veerchund. Committed by N. Oliver, Esq., on the 8th day of March 1862, for Forgery. (Penal Code, Sections 463, 474.)
15. Custoorchund Kissondass. Committed by N. Oliver, Esq., on the 13th day of March 1862, for Cheating and Dishonestly inducing a delivery of property. (Penal Code, Sections 415, 420.)
16. Hoossein Mohideen and Andia Sutwa. Committed by N. Oliver, Esq., on the 13th day of March 1862, for Theft, and attempt to murder one Bunno, Woman.
17. Crustna Essoo, Sajjun Moideen, Ismail Raj Mahomed, Gurreebshaw Bhowdeen and Shaik Cassum Mullick. Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 13th day of March 1862, for Theft. (Penal Code, Section 378.)
18. Sooltankhan Surdarkhan. Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 13th day of March 1862, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling. Penal Code, Section 380.)
19. Ballasing Pachiasing. Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 14th day of March 1862, for Counterfeiting the Queen's Coins, and for having in his possession instruments and materials for Counterfeiting Coins.
20. Charles Noonan. Held to bail by order of the Supreme Court on the 5th day of December 1861, for Larceny.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE,
Acting Clerk of the Crown.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Tuesday, 18*th March* 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Ali Mahomed bin Mahomed, vs. *Shewshunker Walljee and Jaggonath Gunola*.

The Plaintiff appeared in person, and the first named defendant in person, the second defendant did not appear.

This was a new trial and the action was for the recovery of Rs. 101 for goods sold and for money lent and delivered to the defendant by the plaintiff in the year 1861.

The Plaintiff on being examined, stated that he sold the defendent, Shewshunker Walljee, three shawls, for one of which he agreed to pay sixty rupees, and for the other two respectively thirty rupees and fifteen rupees; besides thirteen rupees money lent, and that the defendant came to his shop and took the shawls away himself, he took two of them away on one occasion and the other one on another.

Two witnesses were called by the plaintiff, one of whom stated very positively that the defendant came to the plaintiff's shop at the time in question and took away the three shawls under his arm. The other witness stated that the three shawls were taken away at one time, then contradicted himself and said that only two were taken away at the time stated. On being told by the Court that he was telling a different story to what he had told at the first trial, he again stated that the three shawls were taken away at one time.

The defendant *Shewshunker Walljee* was then put in the box and examined, he stated that he knew the other defendant Juggonath Gunola. He (Shewshunkur) never bought any shawls, or received anything or had anything to do with the defendant at any time. The present action was brought against him (defendant) out of animosity, he was falsely accused and owed the plaintiff nothing.

THE COURT, in giving judgment said, that they had very reluctantly come to the determination of giving a verdict to the plaintiff against the second defendant. The Court could place no reliance in the evidence brought before them in this case, but as the second defendant did not appear to dispute it they must assume that it was valid. But with respect to the other defendant Shewshunker the court were of opinion that it was quite impossible to give the plaintiff a verdict. The Court could not place the slightest reliance on the evidence; one witness contradicted the evidence that he had given on a former occasion, and the plaintiff alleges that two of the shawls only were taken away by the defendant on the day in question, while one of the witnesses contradicts him by saying that the three shawls were taken away by the defendant at one time. The shawls, in the opinion of the Court, were sold to the other defendant, Juggonath, by plaintiff. If this defendant had appeared himself and denied the transaction, the court would have been very likely to have given him a verdict likewise. Therefore the virdict of the Court was for the plaintiff against the defendant Juggonath for the amount claimed 101 Rupees, but in favour of the first defendant.

NOTIFICATION.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, March* 10.)

Home Department, Fort William, the 10th March 1862.

THE Right Hon'ble the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., G. C. B., is expected to arrive in Calcutta in Her Majesty's Steamer *Feroze* on Thursday, the 13th instant, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

On the morning of that day a deputation, consisting of the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary to the Viceroy and two of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, will proceed down the river in the *Celerity* to wait upon LORD ELGIN.

When the *Feroze* passes Acheepore five Guns will be fired from Fort William.

The *Feroze* will anchor near the Dock Yard.

At half past 4 o'clock P. M. a deputation, consisting of the Secretaries to the Government of India, will await upon LORD ELGIN on board the *Feroze*.

LORD ELGIN will be conveyed from the *Feroze* to Chandpal Ghât in the Yacht *Sonamookhee* under a salute of 21 Guns from the *Feroze*.

LORD ELGIN will land at Chandpal Ghât at half past 5 o'clock, or about that time. Upon landing His Lordship will be received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, the Master Attendant, and the Sheriff of Calcutta. When His Lordship lands a salute of 21 Guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

LORD ELGIN will then proceed to Government House, where His Lordship will be received at the foot of the great entrance by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and at the head of the steps by the Governor-General and the Members of the Governor-General's Council.

All the Civil Officers of the Government and the whole of the Garrison and General Staff, as well as other Officers on duty at the Presidency, are requested to be in attendance at Government House at half past 5 o'clock P. M. upon this occasion in full uniform or evening dress.

When Lord Elgin shall have taken his seat as Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a further salute of 21 Guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,
W. GREY, Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1267.

The following Garrison Order is published for General information:—

Garrison Order by His Excellency the Governor.

Fort William, the 10th March 1862.

The undermentioned Troops, in full dress, will be formed in a street extending, as near as possible, from Chandpal Ghât to the North Gate of Government House at 5 P. M. on the 13th instant, for the reception of the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE:—

The Viceroy's Body Guard,
The Lahore Light Horse,
Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry,
Her Majesty's Regiment of Lucknow,

and all other available Troops.

The whole to be under the Command of Brigadier Macdonald, Commanding the Garrison.

The Governor-General's Body Guard will form the street from Chandpal Ghat, resting their left on the Ghat, following LORD ELGIN'S carriage, and forming up on the east side of Government House.

The left of Her Majesty's 43rd will rest on the North Gate of Government House.

The Lahore Light Horse will continue the street from the right of the Body Guard; and the native Infantry will take up the interval between Her Majesty's Lahore Light Horse and the 43rd Light Infantry.

A Guard of Honor, consisting of the two Flank Companies of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, with the Band and Colors, will form inside the chains on the east and west side of the entrance of Government House by the North Gate.

A Royal salute will be fired from the Fort when LORD ELGIN lands, and a second Royal salute on His Lordship's taking his seat in the Council Room.

All Officers of the Garrison and the General Staff, as well as other Officers of the Presidency, are requested to be in atendance at Government House at half past 5 o'clock P. M. in full uniform.

By Order,
(Signed) C. V. BOWIE, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
By Order of the Governor General in Council,
W. GREY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE GOLD REGION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(*From the Times, February* 5)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, NOV. 29.

I have not written much on the subject of British Columbia of late because the accounts which reached us throughout the summer and autumn were of so glowing a character, and gave so superlative a description of the wealth of the upper gold country, as appeared fabulous. The reports from Cariboo were really so extravagant in their character that I did not feel justified in giving circulation to them on hearsay evidence. Being now, however in possession of much proof in general accuracy of the very flattering reports which regularly reached Victoria by every succeeding steamer from British Columbia during the whole period of the mining season just over, I feel justified in communicating them.

The portion of British Columbia which has yielded nearly all the gold produced this year, and which is destined to attract the notice of the world to a degree hitherto not accorded to the country in the aggregate, is a newly-discovered district called Cariboo (a corruption of "Cerfbœuf," a large species of reindeer which inhabits the country). The district is about 500 miles, in the interior, (or north-east rather) from the coast of British Columbia and the mouth of Fraser River. It is not far from the sources or "head waters" of the south branch of Fraser River and the Rocky Mountains and forms a patch of country—a broken, rugged mass of mountains and streams. 50 miles from north to south and 30 miles from east to west, as far as yet known from recent exploration—round three sides of which the south branch of the Fraser makes a great bend or semicircle from its source to its junction with the north branch*, near Fort George, a trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in about lat. 53° 50' N.

For the sake of reference, I should mention that this branch of the Fraser, although now popularly called the south branch (and which the Hudson's Bay Company called the north branch from the northerly direction of the first portion of its course), is really the main body of the river. Its sources are at a distance of some 60 or 70 miles west-westerly from the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. The bend of the river, which embraces the new mineral region within its curve, runs a course north-west 180 miles, and then takes a south-west course of about 50 miles in length. This large section of country is believed, from the appearances presented on various parts of the surface, to be auriferous, both in quartz (gold matrix) and in placers, throughout its whole extent; but the portion hitherto "prospected" (as the miners phrase is for the search for, and for the discovery of gold) are confined to the dimensions given above—50×30 miles.

Fraser River does not acquire its great velocity in this part of its course, which runs through a comparatively level country until it enters the regions of the Cascades and other mountains through which its waters rush with an impetuosity which causes many obstructions to navigation. Consequently the river is navigable from Fort Alexander, in lat. 52° 37' north for steamers of light draught of water, say three to four feet, up to Swift River, a distance of 45 miles, and which is within 40 miles of Antler, in Cariboo—a fact which will facilitate the Cariboo with accuracy, but the centre of the portion of the district which was the scene of this season's mining may be taken as lying between the sources of Antler-creek, Swift (or Cotton-wood) River, and Swamp River, all of which flow, and run in opposite directions, from a chain of mountains called "the Bald Mountains," traversing the district. this central point (by a correction of Arrowsmith's map) is in north latitude 53·20 deg., west longitude 121·40 deg.

The mining localities are distinguished by local names given to them by the miners this year. Here are some of them:—Antler-creek, Keithley's-creek, Hawey's Williams's, Nelson's, Lowhee, Cunningham's, Lightening, Vanwinkle, California, Canon, Grouse, Goose, Stevens's, Salt Spring, Burns's, Snowshoe, Jack of Clubs, and Last Chance Creeks, all being streams (creeks) of various sizes; most of them of small size, issuing from the Bald Mountains, which rise to a height of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean.

Other mining localities are called Chisholm's Gulch, Davidson's Gulch, and Hall's Gulch, &c. ("Gulch" is Yankee for a ravine.)

I insert these names, because they give an idea of the extent of the gold diggings hitherto unequalled for their productiveness, because they are likely from this fact to acquire celebrity abroad, when their wealth begins to be distributed over the world, and also because the nomenclature will assist the reader to understand the references in the following narrative:—

Cariboo was discovered late in the season of last year, but its riches were not developed till this summer. I can only spare room for an epitome of the mining operations of the season.

In May the miners got to work on Antler Creek and some of the new hands—raw at the work—"took out gold to the value of 200 dollars a-day each, while new claims were daily opened with like prospects of success." One man, working with a rocker, a very slow and inefficient implement, took out 400 dollars (40*l.*) in one day; while two men washed up 16 ounces (worth 44*l.* 5s.) a-piece in one day, also with a rocker. A Mr. Smith earned 3½lb. (worth 185*l.* 6s.) in one day. His claim averaged 26 to 30 ounces a-day. What are called "Bench claims," terraces situated 100 feet above the water of the creek, were yielding from 4 to 8 ounces of gold to each rocker every day. Few claims yielded less than dlrs 50 to dlrs 100 a-day to the hand. Confidence in the mineral wealth of the district was inspired from the first. It was seen to exhibit all the characteristics which gold mines usually present—a striking resemblance in all its features to the richest regions of California in 1849. In the early part of this month (May), there were five feet of snow on the ground, but this did not prevent several miners from getting to work. A company of five men were getting out 37 ounces a-day. Two men had got out dlrs 900 in two days. As the miners constructed "flumes," (a highly economized manual labour and enabled them to discard the slow and tedious rocker, the results were much higher, amounting to all sorts of amounts from 100*l.* to 500*l.* a-day to a company composed of three to five and six men.

On Keithley's Creek the yield was not so large; dlrs. 25 to dlrs. 75, and in some cases dlrs. 100 a-day to the hand were the results. We know in June that one man from Fort Yale has earned dlrs. 1,800 in about a fortnight by the remittance of the dust. Other creeks were now being discovered, and they were worked with varied success, ranging from 1s. to the pan of "pay dirt" to 10*l.* a-day to the hand.

The truth of these accounts was doubted at the time, but they had the effect of inducing a considerable emigration of miners from all the other diggings in the country to Cariboo, which increased the mining population to about 1,400 by the end of May, and the number was constantly receiving fresh accessions. On the 9th of June dlrs. 30,000 in gold arrived from Cariboo, besides the sums carried by 35 men who came down on business, and who, it is supposed, returned to the mines. The same day dlrs. 40,000 arrived, some of which was also from Cariboo. These receipts awakened confidence, and a description of the gold of the district, which corresponded with the character of that just received, accounted for the enormous earnings. The gold was all coarse gold, granulated, gravelly stuff, mixed with pellets and pebbles of pure metal of considerable size. Of the fine-scale gold of Fraser River, a man could not physically wash out so much as the reported individual earnings, but of such nuggets as then came down it was easy to take out pounds' weight in a day. Freshets from the melting snow carried away the flumes, and the miners' labours were suspended for some time towards the end of May by the floods from the melting snows of the adjacent mountains, and there was a scarcity of food. The roads, or tracks and trails, at any time only fit for mule travel, were then impossible for animals, and provisions had to be carried on the backs of Indians, who were paid dlrs. 50 a day for "packing." Labouring men, who had no mining claims of their own, were hired to work those of the miners at dlrs. 7 and dlrs. 8 and found. Provisions were relatively high in price. Flower was at 38*c.* (1s. 7d.) per lb.; bacon, 75*c.*; beans, 40*c.*; tea, dlrs. 1 50*c.*; sugar and coffee, 75*c.* per lb. Single meals at the *restaurants* (consisting of beans and bacon and a cup of bad coffee, cost dlrs. 2 (8s. 4d.) A correspondent of one of the newspapers in Victoria, writing from Cariboo at this time, quotes the prices of what, in the grandiose style of the present, he calls "miners' luxuries," as follows:—A tinpan (worth 3*l.*) sold for dlrs. 8 (1*l.* 12s. 0d.); picks and shovels, dlrs. 6 each; ditto, with handles, *i.e.*, shovels, dlrs. 7 50*c.* each (1*l.* 4s. 6d. and 1*l.* 10s. 6d.) Washing was charged for at dlrs. 6 a dozen pieces (1*l.* 4s. 6d.) The latter is the only item of "luxury" I see in the "Price Current," and I cannot believe that the laundryman was much patronized. It was added that "business of every description was lively." At such prices a man would need to earn his 5*l.* to 20*l.* a day to enable him to keep "business lively." These wages and prices show the large gains of the miners.

The first news of operations in June exceeded the glowing accounts of May. The melting of the snow kept many miners idle, and the country was covered with mud and slush, which made travelling almost impossible. However, those who could work earned largely, one "rocker" washing out 50 ounces of fine gold in a noon, and three men "washing out" 100 ounces from a flume in a week. Omitting these "big strikes," which fell to the lot of the favoured few, we find that the fickle goddess was more sparing in her gifts to others. dlrs. 50 to dlrs. 100, and as low as dlrs. 20 a day, are quoted as individual earnings. A person on the spot wrote, what seems to have been the truth, judging from what one knows of the temper and habits of the miner,—"Those who have claims are making piles. Those who have not are making nothing and have nothing. These were the unlucky ones, who would not choose to work on hire, and who were waiting on Providence to turn up a mine for them." As the good weather to set out on a 'prospecting' tour, from which many of them would return footsore and 'strapped,' *i. e.*, 'dead broke.'"

In June intelligence reached Cariboo that gold had been discovered on the east side of the Rocky Mountains in British territory. This news, and the return to Antler Creek of the experienced miners who had left it when it was found "favourable indications of gold and plenty of rich quartz veins, 30 miles off," added intensity to an excitement already at fever heat. Many of the miners wandered about the pathless wilderness "prospecting" for rich and yet richer "claims" which would contain the philosopher's stone, and lost their time and their strength and health in their restless wanderings, and earned nothing.

Presently the weather improved, provisions became abundant, new discoveries were being made at great distances apart, and success attended the efforts of all who worked steadily and stuck to one spot. On Keathley's Creek a party of five "divided" dlrs. 1200 from one day's labour, and their daily average was a pound weight of gold a day.

Several "sluices" were set to work on this creek, and the results were dlrs. 20 to dlrs. 50 per man per day. There were 200 men on this creek, of whom 75 were at work about the middle of June. The gold found was in small nuggets, of the value of 6*d.* to 8*s.* sterling each piece. No quicksilver was used to amalgamate with the gold, which made a vast saving in time and expense, and which enabled the miner to make such large gains as I have stated above. Another fact, peculiar to the Cariboo Diggings generally, is that the gold is found near the surface—a few inches, a foot or two, and very seldom more than six feet below the surface. There is an efflorescence of gold near the surface in the virgin soil of most gold-bearing countries, but I never knew it so general as it is here.

The diggings on Snow-shoe Creek were opened in June, and yielded dlrs 12 to dlrs 25 to the hand per day.

Here are a few statistics of this remote country, noted down in June by a traveller:—

"A little town springing up at Keithley's, consisting of three grocery stores, a bakery, a restaurant, a butcher's shop, a saddler's shop (a necessity in the rough Oregon and the Lower Fraser), a blacksmith's shop, and several taverns, some in tents and some in log-houses. At Antler 10 houses erected, and a sawmill on the Creek. In all Cariboo there are five white women and three physicians. Several vegetable gardens started at various points."

The native Indians very quiet, civil, and industrious; very useful as carriers of provisions, &c. The mule trails rendered impassable; but the Government appropriated dlrs 2,000 for opening a bridle road to the district, and the miners of Antler and of Keithley's subscribed dlrs 800 to open a trail to the former place. Labourers' wages at Antler, dlrs 8 a day; at Keithley's, dlrs 7 a day—and board in both cases. A considerable number of hands thus employed. When a member of a "company" cannot work himself, he puts a hired man in his place.

We had from the first discovery of this gold district heard most unfavourable reports of the severity of the winter season, which was said to render the country uninhabitable. The matter was set at rest by some Canadians who wintered in Cariboo last year. They found the intensity of the cold so much less than in the Canadas that they represented the climate as mild compared with that of their native country. It is inhospitable from the altitude and the abundance of mountains, the level land being about 3,000 feet and the mountains 5,000 feet more above the level of the sea. The spring is wet, and the summer subject to frequent rains. The snow falls in October, and when the winter is fairly set in the weather continues cold, clear, and dry. The mining season continues from May to October at present; but when accommodations increase, and the miners begin to tunnel the banks and hills for gold, as they soon will do, the winter will present no obstacles to continuous work, under cover of adits, during the whole season.

A mining claim is a (parallelogram) piece of ground 100 feet wide, running from bank to bank of a creek. The depth is indefinite, varying, of course, with the width of the creek. Each miner is entitled to one of these "claims," and there may be several miners associated together to work a "claim." In case of such an association amounting to five miners, the "company" would be entitled to 500 feet of ground in width, and running from bank to bank. At first many miners "took up" claims in simulated names, and thus caused a monopoly—an evil which was remedied by the Government Gold Commissioner when he visited the country in the summer.

Under the mining laws of British Columbia, which are well adapted to the country, the miners have the power to regulate their own mining affairs, such as settling the size of claims, which must vary in different localities, &c., with the assent and assistance of the Gold Commissioner in each district, and subject to the approval of the Governor.

The provisions of the mining laws are very seldom, if ever, complied with *in all respects*; but still the mining operations are conducted with exemplary propriety, and no body of men upon the whole, could conduct themselves more peaceably than do the miners of British Columbia. All disputes are submitted to the Commissioner, and if his decision is not acquiesced in an appeal is taken to the judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice (the only one in the whole colony), who goes circuit to all the inhabited parts of the country.

While on this subject I should not be doing justice to the country if I failed to remark upon the absence of crime generally in British Columbia. The fact is as remarkable, considering the heterogeneous nature of the population, as it is gratifying. It speaks well for the miners, and for the magistrates also, who are a very efficient and respectable body, all young men in the prime of life; and I am certain, from my knowledge of his character, that the moral effect of the judge's free intercourse with all classes, of his disinterested counsel when appealed to extra-judicially—as he frequently is, to settle disputes—and of his urbanity, is very beneficial. The exercise of his good-nature prevents litigation, and the fearlessness with which he punishes crime prevents the commission of heinous offences.

July opened with increased exertions and proportionate results, in consequence of the disappearance of the snow. Six miles from Antler, 31 ounces were "cleaned out" in one day in a hole only two feet under the surface, which was found to be "washed" away as the miners are entitled to all mineral ground which lay waste when they staked it off for mining. Water for sluicing sold at 50*c.* (2s. sterling) an inch (cubic measure, flowing through a square tube), yet, after paying this heavy charge, the yield left dlrs. 40 to dlrs. 60 a-day to the miner. Eleven companies on this creek making large gains. Others not doing so well—dlrs. 15, dlrs. 20, and up to dlrs. 50 a-day to the hand only.

On Kaithley's Creek the "companies" were making from dlrs. 50 to dlrs. 100 a day to the hand, and on the hillside (dry diggings) dlrs. 120 a man per day.

The miners were by this time enabled to extend their means and appliances to save manual labour. "Flumes were built of enormous length, with numerous wheel-pumps to supply water for washing the gold, which were to be seen turning constantly, as far as the eye could reach." "The magnitude of the works was surprising." These were due to the neighbouring sawmill, which produced lumber on the spot, and must have also yielded a rich return to the proprietors, for the price was high, of course, 25*c.* a foot and upwards.

The mining "holes" were described as shining with gold. When the "bed-rock" was laid bare it was found studded or paved with "lumps" of gold, and every shovelful contained a considerable amount, in some cases to the value of 10*l.* sterling, and required no "washing," the nuggets or pellets of gold being picked out by hand.

The diggings were now found to be not only rich but extensive, which led to a new enterprise. A drift was driven into one of the hills. This "tunnelling" is now the chief mode of working practised in California, where the efflorescence of gold has been long exhausted, and where the placeres are nearly so. Labourers were in demand (in Cariboo) for this work at dlrs. 8 a-day and board, so that, with health, no man who chose to labour could fail to make money. A miner told my informant, at this time, that his "claim" would last him 10 years "to work it out."

The Lowhee Creek yielded to four miners on the first two days of their work dlrs 5,200, and on the third day 72 ounces. These returns appeared fabulous, yet private information and published accounts agreed as to the facts, and in due time similar statements were verified by the appreareance of the miners with the gold in New Westminster and Victoria.

The miners were now in good heart. Their condition was much improved by the abundance of salmon caught in the Fraser and other up-country rivers. There was abundance of grass, also, on the mountains all through the summer—a supply as necessary as human food, as all commodities being "packed" there were many mules and horses to feed.

A miner writes that his gains far surpass anything ever produced in California, and cites the fact of dlrs 1,700 having been dug *out of the crevices in the rock less than three feet under the surface*. In fact, the explanation of the enormous yields is, as I before stated, the large, solid, nuggety character of the gold

of clothes, linen, trunks, boxes, fragments of lace, and other articles, all likely to have belonged to domestic servants. Among these spoils, of which many bore traces of blood, particular attention was directed to some garters of different forms and colour, which appeared to have belonged to different persons. The police also found some pieces of stuff which had been taken from the box of Marie Pichon, and also articles of clothing belonging to women who had been assassinated. The crimes which were subsequently brought to light extended over the period between February, 1855, and May, 1861. The *acte d'accusation* recounts a large number of these murders and attempted murders, among the most remarkable of which is that of Marie Baday, a young servant of Lyons, and the attempt upon the life of Olympe Alabert, another servant. The latter girl, being deceived by the promise of 250f. wages, unhesitatingly departed with her pretended guide, and after a long journey they arrived at nightfall in the environs of Tramoyes. They were approaching the forest of Montaveral, where some days previously the bleeding body of Marie Baday had been discovered, when, affrighted by the solitude of the place, Olympe Alabert declared that she would proceed no further, and, suddenly quitting her companion, she fled into a neighbouring farmhouse. The *acte d'accusation* then enters into particulars of two successive attempts made in the months of October and November, 1855, the objects being two servant girls, Josephine Charlsty and Jeanne Marie Bourgeoise. Both of them escaped by flight from the consequences of their imprudent confidence, and both lost their luggage and money. The *acte d'accusation* goes on to say that from November, 1855, to the close of the year 1858, no crime committed by the accused has been publicly charged against him. In December, 1858, however, he resumed his diabolical avocation, for, engaging a young servant maid at Lyons, he conducted her to the wood of Montbain, and there, in the middle of the night, he first violated her, and then having wounded her, buried her while she was still alive. After tracing a number of robberies committed by the same means—the victims always servants decoyed from Lyons—who only escaped death by flight and leaving their property in the hands of the accused, the *acte d'accusation* relates the particulars of the last murder committed by him on the night of the 26th February, 1861, and concludes by stating that during the eight years in which the prisoner had pursued his carreer of crime six of his victims have been murdered after being violated, and nine other girls providentially escaped from their assailant, though four of the latter number were compelled to leave in his hands the property which had excited his cupidity. The above charges were substantiated by the evidence of about 70 witnesses, the principal facts being extracted from the wife of Dumollard, who was subjected to a lengthened examination.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

BOURG, FEB. 1.

The trial was brought to a close to-day. Dumollard was condemned to death, and his wife to 20 years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(From the Times, Jan. 28.)

Two very important points in connexion with the success and effect of the Great Exhibition were decided yesterday when a final decision was come to as to the road across the Park, and also as to the style of decoration to be adopted in the interior of the building. The first is a question of vital importance. In fact, without such a road the Exhibition would have been no Exhibition at all, for by the main avenue through the "Brompton Narrows" any considerable number of vehicles, such as would always be attempting the passage, would at once have brought about a dead lock that would remain *en permanence* during all the fête days. The Commissioners from the first have clearly foreseen the very serious nature of the obstacles which these narrow roads offered, not only to convenient approach, but almost to the actual success of the undertaking itself. The Council of the Horticultural Society came to their relief by making an entrance through the north side of the gardens from the Exhibition road. But the accommodation which this was likely to afford was almost infinitesimal when compared with the necessities of the great stream of traffic certain to set in towards the building as the summer advanced. There was some talk of widening the Brompton-road, which would have been a great relief to the throng of vehicles; but, unfortunately, the proposition was only talk, and resulted, as such things usually do, in nothing at all. But, even if this idea had been effectually carried out, the evil of overcrowded traffic would have only been mitigated, and that to very small extent. The great districts of Tybrunia, Bays-water, St. John's-wood, and Notting-hill, and all the traffic brought by the Great Western, the New-road, and Edgware-road, would still have only the little avenue of Park-lane by which to debouch into Piccadilly. Against this arrangement, as obviously fraught not only with inconvenience, but even danger to the public, we believe the police authorities protested and no resource was therefore left but to make a road for the north-western traffic across either Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens. As a matter of course, when the idea was first started, it was fiercely protested against by that rather numerous class who think that "whatever is is good." The imperative necessity for the road, however, was so clearly shown that Her Majesty at once gave her consent to its being made, though no sooner was this gracious permission obtained than other and most formidable difficulties presented themselves. In the first place, the parishes could not, or would not, unite in carrying out any of the plans. The Board of Works had no power to do so unless the road was permanently given up to them, and Parliament, it was known, would not give a single sixpence out of the public money for the work. Things remained in this state till last week, when, fortunately, the Society of Arts came forward with great public spirit and offered to raise the sum required to make the road upon debentures bearing interest at 3 per cent., redeemable at certain times from the surplus profits of the tolls. With such a liberal offer as a basis of negotiation things were soon brought to a satisfactory issue, and yesterday the Chief Commissioner of Public Works went over the ground to compare the relative merits of the different plans, and finally decided upon that for a sunk road through Kensington Gardens. The road on the north will commence from the Bays-water road, and run across Kensington Gardens west of the Serpentine, and parallel with the new broad walk, emerging on Kensington Gore opposite the new north entrance to the Horticultural Gardens and therefore close upon the Exhibition itself. Its length is to be just three-quarters of a mile, and it interferes with none of the views in the gardens, as it is carried across at a uniform level of 12 feet below the surface. It passes beneath the carriage drive and Rotten-row by means of two short tunnels. The total width of the roadway is to be 40 feet, of which about eight will be devoted to a footway on one side. Both sides of the cutting will be formed of gently sloping banks of turf, and none of the grown timber will be interfered with. By this short route a circuit of two miles is saved on the eastern side, and a mile and a quarter on the western. The cost of the whole road is estimated at only 35,000*l.*, the Commissioners of Public Works undertaking to pave and light it. The tolls are to be the same as at Kensington gate—3d. for one horse, 6d. for two, and a halfpenny for each foot passenger along the pathway. The road is to be open day and night. Every holder of 100*l.* debenture will receive an ivory, or ticket, which will pass himself and his cab or carriage toll-free. Mr. Cowper is to apply to Parliament at once upon its meeting for the necessary powers, and the Act is not to come into operation till 30,000*l.* out of 35,000*l.* have been subscribed for. So far, therefore, this most difficult question as to thoroughfares has been in a great measure solved, for the road is to be opened for traffic by the 1st of May, or, if from any unforeseen causes it is not complete by that time, Mr. Cowper guarantees the use of a temporary road till the permanent sunk way is ready. We believe, however, that the road will be open in time, and that it will not be long before it fully remunerates its spirited promoters.

The style of decoration to be used in the interior of the building was also decided upon yesterday. According to this plan of Mr. Crace the sloping roof is tinted in distemper colours, a light warm gray with a kind of Raffaelesque decoration rising from the sides to the apex of the roof. The main ribs of the nave are decorated in alternate panels of bright red and blue, with a pale neutral margin along the edge of each, relieved with light gilt scroll designs in the centre of each panel of positive colour. In order to avoid the unbroken lines of red and blue which the roof would present if all the arched ribs were similarly treated, a good effect is produced by varying the succession in which the colours will present themselves on the first glance down the nave. Thus if one rib is painted in panels of red, blue, and red, the next is tinted blue, red, and blue, so that monotony is avoided, while the general effect is heightened by the richness of the whole tone. The front columns are painted red, and the principals or square columns immediately behind them are a pale bronze with the pediments marked by a line of guilding, which is continued up the corners of the columns. The effect of the whole is exceedingly rich and striking, and a great display is made by a little gilding judiciously applied. Thus all the capitals of the round columns are painted alternately blue and red with their mouldings in gold, and ornaments, in high relief with their mouldings in gold, and the effect of these is very rich indeed. The extra cost of doing all the gilding which Mr. Crace thinks necessary will not, it is said, amount to more than 2,000*l.*, and if this is so, we most earnestly hope that no premature notions of economy will intervene to check the proper adornment of an interior in every way worthy of the best decorative art that can be bestowed upon it. There is, perhaps, only one probable fault to be found with the style of decoration which Mr. Crace has designed, and that is in the panel colouring on the ribs of the nave. These colours are so bright, and the grayish drab of the margin in which they are set is so utterly neutral, that it is difficult to see the margin at all, and thus the real proportions of the ribs are apparently so much reduced that they appear utterly unequal not only to keeping up the roof, but even to sustaining themselves. This effect is also heightened by the flitch boards which connect the joints being similarly ignored as to colour, though really forming the strongest parts of the arch. Thus, though the design of the decoration is as beautiful as it well can be in itself, it is scarcely sufficiently subordinate to the principle upon which the building is constructed. If the jointy and thin effect which the colouring now gives to the arch could be in any way modified, the decoration would be all that could be desired. As soon as the patterns have been set by Mr. Crace, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas will at once proceed to carry them out all over the building. The side rails for the galleries are very handsome scrollwork, with the rose, thistle, and shamrock in the centre of each panel. The rail will be painted in light colours, and gilded in parts; behind it will be hung a coloured drapery, so as to produce uniform effects throughout the building. The work of rivetting up the domes is now going on very fast, and both these structures are well in hand. The terminals to surmount each are also finished; these are colossal ornaments, like a couple of gilt steeples.

Yesterday the agents for the French exhibitors applied to the West Middlesex Water Company to supply water for the chief fountain in the French Court at the rate of 40,000 gallons an hour. It must be a fountain of very unsual size and power to require such a supply as this, which, at the per minute rate of throw, amounts to one-fifth of the whole downpour of water from the great cascade in the Horticultural Gardens. But all that is heard of the French preparations show them to be undertaken on the most magnificent and costly scale.

The season tickets, we are glad to say, are selling most rapidly, and the sale of the five-guinea admissions is as yet almost as great as the sale of those at three guineas. This, of course, chiefly due to the attractive programme of fêtes which the Horticultural Society have already announced for this season, though we cannot help thinking that purchasers are also influenced by the fact that the five-guineas ticket entitles them to set down at the north entrance to the gardens, and thus, avoiding all crowd and confusion, to pass through quietly into the building.

The arrangements for the musical portion of the programme to be gone through at the opening are fast advancing towards completion. It will be recollected that at an early period the Commissioners invited Rossini, Meyerbeer, Auber, and Verdi each to write a march for the occasion, and eventually the invitation was accepted by all but the last-named artist. Dr. Sternhale Bennett has been also invited to set to music some words to be written for the occasion by the Poet Laureate. Subsequently, Mr. Costa was invited to undertake the musical arrangements, and to conduct the music at the opening on the 1st of May. Mr. Costa has accepted the invitation of the Commissioners; and since then attention has been given to the extent of the orchestra which would be required to render the opening worthy of the occasion.

After full consideration it has been determined to employ a musical force of no less than 1,800 performers, of whom 400 will be instrumentalists—viz., 240 stringed instruments and 160 wind instruments, the large number of the latter being required for M. Auber's march, which is almost entirely written for wind instruments. Of the 1,400 choral singers, about 800 will be taken from the principal choral societies and choirs throughout the country; the remainder, with the exception of a few of the principal professional choralists, will be amateurs from the Sacred Harmonic Society and other carefully selected sources. The entire working arrangements for the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Costa have been confided to the Sacred Harmonic Society.

An extensive and appropriate orchestra will be erected for the opening solemnity partly under the eastern dome near the intersection of the nave and transept.

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MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 5.)

Last evening, a dinner, given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, took place at the Plough and Harrow Hotel, Hagley Road. It was the first of the kind, but it is contemplated to have one yearly in future, with a view of bringing together for conference on commercial questions, not only the representatives of the borough, and of the county, but also deputations from other commercial bodies. About 90 gentlemen sat down —the chair being occupied by Mr. George Dixon, vice not to allow imaginary and speculative politics to bear president of the Chamber; Mr. Spooner, M.P., president, being absent on account of illness. Mr. Scholefield, M.P. the senior member for the borough, was also absent, in consequence of indisposition, but the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, one of the county members, and Mr. John Bright, M.P. were present on the right and left of the Chairman. Amongst the other guests were H. Ashworth, Esq. Oldham; M. Latour, French consul in Birmingham; Mr. C. N. Norwood, president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Hull; Mr. J. T. D. Anson, Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Jobson Smith, Sheffield Chamber; Mr. Evans, Worcester Chamber; Mr. G. W. Hastings, secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, &c.

The cloth having been drawn, the Chairman read letters of apology for absence from the following amongst other members of Parliament:—Sir J. Pakington, Mr. C. Forster, Mr. W. O. Forster, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Weguelin, the Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, and Mr. S. Beale. A letter of apology was also read from Mr. Henry Ashworth, who had been requested to represent the members of the Manchester Chamber, but who was unable to attend.—The Queen," and "The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were proposed by the Chairman, and duly honoured.

The Chairman then proposed "The Borough Members," which was drunk amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Bright, M.P. on responding said: This is a country in which, for its population, a greater commerce is carried on than in any other country in the world, and, therefore it is not surprising that there should be institutions called Chambers of Commerce. In the midst of our social enjoyment it would be a pity if we forgot what are the objects for which Chambers of Commerce exist. So far as I know they exist for the purpose of promoting the just and true interests of commerce and, therefore, the interests of the population of this country. It has been with me a continual subject of regret that there are so few Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom, there being not over a score. Now, all towns, without exception, are interested in the industry, manufactures, and commerce of the country; and I see no reason why there should not be in almost every town a Chamber of Commerce, which I should call a Committee of watchfulness over all questions which affect the industry of the country. And I am quite sure that it would be of great advantage to Parliament, as it would be to the whole population, if all questions affecting the well-being of the people could be honestly and fairly discussed in chambers of commerce far more frequently than they are at present.—(Hear, hear.) Your Chamber, along with one or two others, had taken a particular interest in the scheme for associating chambers of commerce with a view to their more extended usefulness. Such a plan, if carried out upon a broad and liberal basis, would have the very best effect; because now our business is so extensive, that which touches the interests of one country and one manufacture touches the interest of all, more or less. And at this moment you cannot mention a question which the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham would think it right to discuss, which the Chambers of Manchester, Liverpool, and other places, are not interested in. But I confess, with regret, that not only are our Chambers of Commerce few in number, but, to speak in the most moderate language, they may be held to be, with regard to their influence, feeble, and not greatly affecting the population even of the districts with which they are immediately connected. What is it that makes a Chamber of Commerce unreal and ineffective? There are many things which ought to be foolish for these Chambers to discuss—for instance, the merits of that book called "Essays and Reviews"—(laughter); or whether Lord Derby or Lord Palmerstone was the better Prime Minister. (Loud laughter.) But it is understood that every question which is commercial and also political is to be shut out because it is political, then I say that Chambers of Commerce are not acting up to their duty.—(Applause.) If any Chamber had an idea that a question was to be put aside because it might be inconvenient, or because it would lead us into discussions which might affect parties in the House of Commons, then it would be far better for them to discharge the secretary and to turn the key on the room in which your members had met, and not to pretend to take commerce under your guardianship at all. I recollect a case in point. Only 25 years ago the Manchester Chamber of Commerce sat for three days in one week, adjourning from day to day, to discuss the question of the Corn Laws. They decided that the laws ought to be abolished, and that decision had some effect in that and was quoted with effect for long after. But there never was a question more thoroughly commercial and that at the same time more thoroughly political, and yet now that the question is gone by we can talk of it with the greatest freedom. It is quite clear that the Manchester Chamber was in the performance of its duty with regard to the commerce of that district, and if the country, in discussing that question, although it became one which was the centre of all the politics of the country for several years. Take another case. It is almost 20 years since Sir Robert Peel propounded his first budget as Prime Minister. If you will turn to his speech you will find that he tells you that there were 12,000 you will find that he tells you that there were 12,000 articles in the tariff on which customs duties were received, and that he was going to meddle with, I think 250 of them. What has taken place during the twenty years? Mr. Gladstone told you the year before last that there were then only 15 articles in the tariff which were there actually for the purpose of revenue. Nothing could possibly have been more political than the whole of the changes which have taken place with regard to this great revolution in the English tariff. At least two Cabinets have been overthrown in consequence of the course they took with regard to the question, but now when it is all past, everybody knows that those fights have been attended with victories for the cause of what is just and what is intelligent; and there is not a family in England, from the throne itself to the humblest cottage, in which there are not to be found those who have in one shape or other received benefits from the changes which have been made.—(Applause.) I hold myself, with undoubted faith, that if Chambers of Commerce have been few, and if they have been feeble, and if they have been in same degree relative by marriage, the present King of the Belgians disregarded, it has been partly because they have exhibited some want of self-respect and have not fully comprehended the duties which they undertook when they became the guardians of commerce, and because they have in too many cases subordinated the interests of commerce to the temporary interests of particular political parties and statesmen.—(Hear, hear.) Questions which in passing look very serious, and excite us very much, are, five years hence, nothing but these great principles and great changes which Chambers of Commerce, if they are to be of any value, ought to promote and sustain—principles which are for all time, and endure, too, with the greatest possible benefit to every class in the community.—(Applause.) 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Yesterday the agents for the French exhibitors ap- politics, and this trenches a little upon politics. These plied to the West Middlesex Water Company to supply questions are thus not grappled with as they should be. water for the chief fountain in the French Court at the When a man comes to a Chamber of Commerce as a rate of 40,000 gallons an hour. It must be a fountain director or ordinary member he ought to look upon a of very unsual size and power to require such a supply question solely as it affects the interests of commerce, as this, which, at the per minute rate of throw, amounts which he has undertaken to guard. The question of to one-fifth of the whole downpour of water from the maritime law and the rights of neutrals is now exgreat cascade in the Horticultural Gardens. But all citing a great deal of attention. Two or three years that is heard of the French preparations show them to ago several Chambers of Commerce in this country be undertaken on the most magnificent and costly took steps in that matter, and they expressed opinions scale. in favour of the views which the United States go-

The season tickets, we are glad to say, are selling vernment had offered to the governments of Europe most rapidly, and the sale of the five-guinea admissions in the matter. We know that they did not proceed with it. is as yet almost as great as the sale of those at three Why didn't they? They said: "It is not convenient; Goguineas. This, of course, chiefly due to the vernment is against it; the Foreign Office is not for it," attractive programme of fêtes which the Horticultural and so on. They are frightened when some Minister Society have already announced for this season, though tells them some plausible story against this great adwe cannot help thinking that purchasers are also influ- vance in civilisation. They fall back, and turning to enced by the fact that the five-guineas ticket entitles them the question of carrying the mails, leave the great to set down at the north entrance to the gardens, and question entirely unsettled.—(Hear, hear.) Now, what thus, avoiding all crowd and confusion, to pass through is that great question? A proposition was made which quietly into the building. one would think every man connected with commerce

The arrangements for the musical portion of the pro- would be delighted to welcome, and that is that wargramme to be gone through at the opening are fast ad- barbarous war—should be confined henceforth to men vancing towards completion. It will be recollected that who are armed for war, and that it should no longer be at an early period the Commissioners invited Rossini, permitted to molest the property of those who are not Meyerbeer, Auber, and Verdi each to write a march for armed, but who are innocently (Hear, hear.) crossing the ocean for the occasion, and eventually the invitation was accepted the peaceful and beneficent purposes of commerce.— by all but the last-named artist. Dr. Sternhale Bennett (Cheers). What is the reason they tell you you must has been also invited to set to music some words to be not have this change? I was very much struck the written for the occasion by the Poet Laureate. Sub- other day in reading that, upon one occasion the present sequently, Mr. Costa was invited to undertake the musical Prime Minister had spoken in strong terms in favour of arrangements, and to conduct the music at the opening on the change, and in language which, I think, did him the 1st of May. Mr. Costa has accepted the invitation credit. Not very long after he had occasion to speak on of the Commissioners; and since then attention has this subject again, and he expressed precisely an opbeen given to the extent of the orchestra which would posite opinion.—("Hear, hear," and laughter.) But the be required to render the opening worthy of the occasion. argument that is used against it is this; that if you

After full consideration it has been determined to are at war, it is desirable that you should do employ a musical force of no less than 1,800 performers, of whom 400 will be instrumentalists—viz., 240 stringed instruments and 160 wind instruments, the large number of the latter being required for M. Auber's march, which is almost entirely written for wind instruments. Of the 1,400 choral singers, about 800 will be taken from the principal choral societies and choirs throughout the country; the remainder, with the exception of a few of the principal professional choralists, will be amateurs from the Sacred Harmonic Society and other carefully selected sources. The entire working arrangements for the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Costa have been confided to the Sacred Harmonic Society.

An extensive and appropriate orchestra will be erected for the opening solemnity partly under the eastern dome near the intersection of the nave and transept.

From the magnitude and efficiency of the arrangements thus indicated there can be no doubt that the musical programme at the opening will play a part worthy of the importance and national interest of this great ceremony.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 5.)

Last evening, a dinner, given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, took place at the Plough and Harrow Hotel, Hagley Road. It was the first of the kind, but it is contemplated to have one yearly in future, with a view of bringing together for conference on commercial questions, not only the representatives of the borough, and of the county, but also deputations from other commercial bodies. About 90 gentlemen sat down —the chair being occupied by Mr. George Dixon, vice president, being absent on account of illness. Mr. Scholefield, M.P. the senior member for the borough, was also absent, in consequence of indisposition, but the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, one of the county members, and Mr. John Bright, M.P. were present on the right and left of the Chairman. Amongst the other guests were H. Ashworth, Esq. Oldham; M. Latour, French consul in Birmingham; Mr. C. N. Norwood, president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Hull; Mr. J. T. D. Anson, Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Jobson Smith, Sheffield Chamber; Mr. Evans, Worcester Chamber; Mr. G. W. Hastings, secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, &c.

The cloth having been drawn, the Chairman read letters of apology for absence from the following amongst other members of Parliament:—Sir J. Pakington, Mr. C. Forster, Mr. W. O. Forster, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Weguelin, the Right Honourable C. P. Villiers, and Mr. S. Beale. A letter of apology was also read from Mr. Henry Ashworth, who had been requested to represent the members of the Manchester Chamber, but who was unable to attend.—The Queen," and "The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were proposed by the Chairman, and duly honoured.

The Chairman then proposed "The Borough Members," which was drunk amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Bright, M.P. on responding said: This is a country in which, for its population, a greater commerce is carried on than in any other country in the world, and, therefore it is not surprising that there should be institutions called Chambers of Commerce. In the midst of our social enjoyment it would be a pity if we forgot what are the objects for which Chambers of Commerce exist. So far as I know they exist for the purpose of promoting the just and true interests of commerce and, therefore, the interests of the population of this country. It has been with me a continual subject of regret that there are so few Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom, there being not over a score. Now, all towns, without exception, are interested in the industry, manufactures, and commerce of the country; and I see no reason why there should not be in almost every town a Chamber of Commerce, which I should call a Committee of watchfulness over all questions which affect the industry of the country. And I am quite sure that it would be of great advantage to Parliament, as it would be to the whole population, if all questions affecting the well-being of the people could be honestly and fairly discussed in chambers of commerce far more frequently than they are at present.—(Hear, hear.) Your Chamber, along with one or two others, had taken a particular interest in the scheme for associating chambers of commerce with a view to their more extended usefulness. Such a plan, if carried out upon a broad and liberal basis, would have the very best effect; because now our business is so extensive, that which touches the interests of one country and one manufacture touches the interest of all, more or less. And at this moment you cannot mention a question which the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham would think it right to discuss, which the Chambers of Manchester, Liverpool, and other places, are not interested in. But I confess, with regret, that not only are our Chambers of Commerce few in number, but, to speak in the most moderate language, they may be held to be, with regard to their influence, feeble, and not greatly affecting the population even of the districts with which they are immediately connected. What is it that makes a Chamber of Commerce unreal and ineffective? There are many things which ought to be foolish for these Chambers to discuss—for instance, the merits of that book called "Essays and Reviews"—(laughter); or whether Lord Derby or Lord Palmerstone was the better Prime Minister. (Loud laughter.) But it is be understood that every question which is commercial and also political is to be shut out because it is political, then I say that Chambers of Commerce are not acting up to their duty.—(Applause.) If any Chamber had an idea that a question was to be put aside because it might be inconvenient, or because it would lead us into discussions which might affect parties in the House of Commons, then it would be far better for them to discharge the secretary and to turn the key on the room in which your members had met, and not to pretend to take commerce under your guardianship at all. I recollect a case in point. Only 25 years ago the Manchester Chamber of Commerce sat for three days in one week, adjourning from day to day, to discuss the question of the Corn Laws. They decided that the laws ought to be abolished, and that decision had some effect in that and was quoted with effect for long after. But there never was a question more thoroughly commercial and that at the same time more thoroughly political, and yet now that the question is gone by we can talk of it with the greatest freedom. It is quite clear that the Manchester Chamber was in the performance of its duty with regard to the commerce of that district, and if the country, in discussing that question, although it became one which was the centre of all the politics of the country for several years. Take another case. It is almost 20 years since Sir Robert Peel propounded his first budget as Prime Minister. If you will turn to his speech you will find that he tells you that there were 12,000 articles in the tariff on which customs duties were received, and that he was going to meddle with, I think 250 of them. What has taken place during the twenty years? Mr. Gladstone told you the year before last that there were then only 15 articles in the tariff which were there actually for the purpose of revenue. Nothing could possibly have been more political than the whole of the changes which have taken place with regard to this great revolution in the English tariff. At least two Cabinets have been overthrown in consequence of the course they took with regard to the question, but now when it is all past, everybody knows that those fights have been attended with victories for the cause of what is just and what is intelligent; and there is not a family in England, from the throne itself to the humblest cottage, in which there are not to be found those who have in one shape or other received benefits from the changes which have been made.—(Applause.) I hold myself, with undoubted faith, that if Chambers of Commerce have been few, and if they have been feeble, and if they have been in same degree disregarded, it has been partly because they have exhibited some want of self-respect and have not fully comprehended the duties which they undertook when they became the guardians of commerce, and because they have in too many cases subordinated the interests of commerce to the temporary interests of particular political parties and statesmen.—(Hear, hear.) Questions which in passing look very serious, and excite us very much, are, five years hence, nothing but these great principles and great changes which Chambers of Commerce, if they are to be of any value, ought to promote and sustain—principles which are for all time, and endure, too, with the greatest possible benefit to every class in the community.—(Applause.) It may be asked, as I am rather criticising Chambers of Commerce as they have existed—What is it I would have them to do, pamphlets in light colours, and gilded in parts; behind it questions to suggest